State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. 10---NO. 47.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 9, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 515.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
April	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

5 Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th ult. a bound boy named Riley Tenent. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

JOHN H. PLEMMONS.

May 5, 1859.

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems' Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

LEICESTER, N. C.

THE undersigned has removed to his new store at the old stand—Turkey Creek—and is now receiving and opening his late purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing all articles of merchandise usually called for in the country. He is prepared to offer great inducements to *close traders*, and cash customers generally, and solicits an examination of his stock.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.

Harness, Sole and Upper Leather exchanged for Hides.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return thanks to my numerous friends for past favors, and hope to receive a continuance of their patronage. L. CHAPMAN.

April 21, 1859.

N. B. From Six to Ten Thousand Pounds of Snake Root and Sang wanted this season, in exchange for Goods.

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

HARDWARE —AND— GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞ Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY *AND* EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

Twenty Years Ago.

BY T. R. GOULD.

I've wandered to the village, Tom—
I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school-house playing ground,
Which sheltered you and me—
But none were there to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know,
That played with us upon the green,
Some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom—
Bare-footed boys at play,
Were sporting just as we were then,
With spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill,
Which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding place,
Just twenty years ago.

The old school-house is altered now—
The benches are replaced
By ones, very like the same
Our pen-knives had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the wall,
The bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom,
As twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill,
Close by the spreading beach,
Is very low—'twas once so high
That we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To see how much that I had changed
Since twenty years ago.

The river is running just as still—
The willows on its side
Are larger than they were, dear Tom—
The stream appears less wide;
The grape-vine swing is ruined now,
Where once we played the beau,
And swung our sweethearts, pretty girls—
Just twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm,
You know I cut your name—
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom—
And you did mine the same.
Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark—
'Twas dying sure but slow;
Just as the one whose name we cut,
Died twenty years ago.

My eye-lids had been dry, dear Tom,
But tears came in my eyes;
I thought of her I loved so well—
Those early broken ties;
I visited the old church-yard,
And took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved,
Some twenty years ago.

Some are in the church-yard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea—
But few are left of our old class
Excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played,
Just twenty years ago.

Bishop Doane on the Fair Sex.

In his excellent address to the graduating class of St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington, last month Bishop Doane, after a characteristically poetic exordium, and a brief allusion to the commencement of their worldly career, spoke as follows:

"The times are out of joint." Corruption stalks in our high places. Licentiousness has, well nigh, lost its shame. Infidelity is bold and brazen-faced. The wave of barbarism is rolling back upon us. For these things your sex is greatly answerable. Women are not true to themselves. They wink at vice. They make a compromise with worldliness. They tolerate irreligion. And they are the victims of their own unfaithfulness. The stronger sex look up, in best things, to the weaker. They have all had mothers. They have all had sisters. They own them in the sex to which they owe them. And, if women were but true to God, true to their position, true to themselves, they would have strength from Him, to hold the world in check. No woman ever fell but by her own consent. As, at the first, the woman is the tempter. There is no man, that has not passed into a brute, to do as tigers do, that can resist the matchless majesty of a resolved woman. And stronger than all law, stronger than any thing but God, when it is strong in His strength, would be the power of woman; to put down rudeness, and lay the bridle upon license. But the age is self-indulgent. And self-indulgence grows by what it feeds on.

Women are occupied by fashion. Women are slaves to dress. Women are willing to be flattered. Women are careless of their companionship. Women are unscrupulous in their amusements. Young women set up for themselves. They look upon their parents as old fashioned. They are impatient of domestic restraints. They are averse to domestic occupations. They vote their homes a bore. They congregate away from its control. They indulge in unseasonable hours to meet the other sex more than half way. They make themselves debtors for their escorts to places of resort. They permit the approaches of familiarity. They tempt the hidden devil of their nature. They forget their Bibles. They neglect their Prayer-books. They are women of fashion. They are women of the world. What else they are, is rather shaped by opportunity than by themselves. In this way home is stripped of its sanctity. In this way, the female atmosphere loses its freshness and its fragrance. The woman is no longer what she was made to be, "a help meet," for man. And man ceases to be what God designed him for, her partner, her prop, and her protector.

I am well persuaded, by the report which comes to me from every quarter of the land, that women who have gone out from before this altar—counted now by thousands—are, for the most part, women of another sort. I hear of them as faithful wives. I hear of them as devoted mothers. I hear of them as loving sisters. I hear of them as obedient daughters. They are centres of good influence in society. They are stays and ornaments to the Church. It may be said of them: "Many daughters have done virtuously, but these excell all!"

To join this hopeful company, beloved ones, you are to go out now. You are to go out with the instructions by which their minds were moulded. You go with the influences which God has sanctified in the transformation of their hearts. You go with the prayers which have been won down from Heaven for them, the consolations of the Comforter. You go with the blessing which has commended them to the care and keeping of the Holy One. "Be strong in the Lord," dear children, "and in the power of His might." Keep your Bible even in your hearts. Have Prayer-book even in your hands. Be true to yourselves. Be true to your homes.—Be true to your Church. Be true to your God. Follow after them who left His Cross last, and found His grave the first. Follow after her whose sacred legion gleams upon you now, it may be for the last time: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord!" Remember, always, that you are women. Remember, always, to be "holy women." Keep your hands even on the Cross. Fix your eyes ever on the crown. Lambs of the lamb, in meekness, and gentleness and lovingness; be dovelings of the dove, in peace and purity, and piety. Dear daughters of my heart, God bless you!

Fun Alive—Rich Pike's Peak Letter.

The Milwaukie *News* has a letter which is so generally humorous that we publish it.—If you like fun read it. It is "alleged" to be from a citizen of Horicon, Wisconsin:

PIKE'S PEAK, March 1, 1859.

My Dear Brother:—I promised to write you a good, long letter as soon as I arrived here; and I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all well, and to hope that these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing. You know we left Horicon for the land of gold about the 1st of February, and arrived here yesterday. My wife stood the journey first-rate, but my five oldest boys were nearly tired out when they reached here. Jane, the little sis, is happy as a lark, and says, "Tiss Uncle George for me." God bless her sweet heart.

We had all the hardships in the world before we got here. We lost our horses at Dubuque—they were stolen from us.—We got some extra oxen, and lost them one hundred miles from Omaha. We then tried wheel barrows, and my wife and I wheeling by turns, till the Indians stole our barrows. Then we walked till the Indians stole our provisions, and my family got sick, so I had to carry them all on my back. Our money gave out long before, and for two weeks we traveled through a wilderness where the foot of human being had never trod, in this condition, seeing no living being, and without money to purchase even a cracker at any of the groceries along the line, we lived on roots till my children all looked like pigs, from rooting so long.

I have carried my family on my back till I am so round-shouldered that I can only see the blue sky and the bright sun by looking between my legs, and up to heaven's canopy that way. I lost two hundred pounds of flesh—horse meat—when I started from Dubuque, or we would have got along better.

I read in the Milwaukie *News* that Pike's Peak was a humbug. But it ain't, and the *News* knows it as well as I do. We got here in the morning, after walking all night, and though we are now twenty-four hours in the country, we are not well off, but have a good prospect.

There is gold here—lots of it. The gophers dig it out of the ground by the bushel, and in the moonlight the whole earth for miles around looks like heaven with its myriad stars, or like a pretty girl with yellow freckles. The woodchucks dig out bushels and bushels of it, and the snakes in this country look like solid gold ones, from crawling among the chunks. It is found in all sized pieces, from the size of hen's egg up to the bigness of a large stone, and of the finest quality.

We have raked together what lay loose on an acre of ground, and have twenty-two piles about as big as a large sized hay stack.

Last night two hundred Indians came to rob us of a set of silver spoons and a fine comb that my wife had to use on the children, and we barricaded our house with rocks of gold until they could not gain admittance and were forced to make friends with us.—The chief laid down his weapons and came into our camp, when my wife used the fine comb on his head till his gratitude was as lively as his head was, and he was so tickled that he offered to marry my wife, and show me where gold was in plenty. I loved my wife—you know that, George—but thinking that I might die before I got rich, and feeling that I must make some property to leave children, I consented to the match, and she has gone off with the Indian, who is a great chief, and taken the fine comb with her.—Come out with your wife, and bring a fine comb with you, brother George.

I am going to leave these diggins for a better one. It is too much trouble to tug and pry up the great big chunks of gold that weigh half a ton or so, and are so thick you cannot get them out without danger of breaking your legs, and am going up to a ravine, where all I have to do is to go to the top of a high mountain and roll it down to the river.

The country here is fine, but the winds are awful. My boys got so light with eating roots, that I can only keep them by me, or together, by piling lumps of gold, about as big as mallets, on their shirt tails, as the little innocents sit down on the grass to play. Everything grows here. I can raise twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Oranges, lemons, and all such colored fruits grow wild here, while melons, pears, apples, peaches and apple dumplings are so plenty that they find no market.

Sell off what stuff you have in Wisconsin, and come out here. You can get rich in a little while, and go back in such style that it will astonish the natives.

Give my love to all the folks around the corners, and put a notice on the school house that they can get an outfit in Chicago for $200. Come out here, dear brother, by all means.

Yours, affectionately, JOHN SMITH.

SPANISH BEAUTY.—The Spanish women are very interesting. What we associate with the idea of female beauty is not perhaps very common in this country. There are seldom those seraphic countenances which strike you dumb or blind, but faces in abundance which will never pass without commanding admiration. Their charms consist in their sensibility. Each incident, every person, every word, touches the fancy of a Spanish lady, and her expressive features are constantly confuting the creed of Moslem.—But there is nothing quick, harsh, or forced about her. She is extremely unaffected, and not at all French. Her eyes gleam rather than sparkle; she speaks with vivacity, but in sweet tones, and there is in all her carriage, particularly when she walks, a certain dignified grace which never deserts her, and which is very remarkable.

The general female dress in Spain is black silk, a *basquina*, and black silk shawl, a *mantilla*, with which they usually envelope their heads. As they walk along in this costume in an evening, with their dark eyes dangerously conspicuous, you willingly believe in their universal charms. They are remarkable for the beauty of their hair. Of this they are very proud, and indeed its luxuriance is equalled only by the attention which they lavish on its culture. I have seen a young girl of fourteen, whose hair reached her feet, and was as glossy as the curl of a Contessa. All day long even the lowest orders are brushing, curling and arranging it. A fruit woman has her hair dressed with as much care as the Duchess of Ossuna. In the summer, they do not wear the mantilla over their heads, but show their combs, which are of very great size. The fashion of these combs varies constantly. Every two or three months, you may observe a new form. It is the part of the costume of which a Spanish woman is most proud. The moment that a new comb appears, even a servant wench will run to the melter's with her old one, and thus at the cost of a dollar or two, appear the next holiday in the newest style.—These combs are worn at the back of the head. They are of tortoise shell, and, with the very fashionable, they are white. I sat next to a lady of high distinction at a bull fight at Seville. She was the daughter-in-law of the Captain General of the province, and the most beautiful Spaniard I ever met with. Her comb was white, and she wore a mantilla of blonde, without doubt extremely valuable, for it was very dirty.—The effect, however, was charming. Her hair was glossy black, her eyes like an antelope's and all her other features deliciously soft. She was further adorned, which is rare in Spain, with a rosy cheek, for in Spain our heroines are rather sallow. But they contract this slight defect by never appearing until twilight, which calls them from their bowers, fresh, though languid, from their late siesta.

The only fault of the Spanish beauty is, that she too soon indulges in the magnificence of embonpoint. There are, however, many exceptions. At seventeen, a Spanish beauty is poetical. Tall, lithe and clear, and graceful as a jennet, who can withstand the summer lightning of her soft and languid glance! As she advances, if she does not lose her shape, she resembles Juno rather than Venus. Majestic she ever is, and if her feet be less twinkling than in her first boleroo, look on her hand, and you'll forgive them all.

The following is an extract from the bill of fare of one of the San Francisco eating houses:

Grimalkin steaks	25 cents.
Bow-wow soup	12 cents.
Bow-wow pie	18 cents.
Stews ratified	6 cents.

The latter is rather dubious. What is meant by stewes *rat* ified? Can it be another name for rat-pie? Give us light but no pie.

A wag, on seeing an old gobbler trying to swallow a cotton string, very facetiously remarked: "That was the last attempt to introduce cotton into Turkey."

A Frenchman mounted on a showy horse, met an old priest trotting along on a quiet jackass. "Ha, ha," exclaimed monsieur, "how goes the ass, good father?" "On horseback, my son, on horseback," replied the priest.

Another Tornado---Sixteen Persons Killed & Many Injured.

CHICAGO, May 28.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) correspondent of the Springfield Register says a most terrific tornado occurred twelve miles south of that city yesterday. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons are reported killed, and many others seriously injured. Houses, barns, &c., were torn to atoms. The names of the killed are not yet ascertained.

RESTITUTION.—The Montgomery, Advertiser of Saturday says: Comptroller Green informed us yesterday morning that he had just received, through the hands of Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($2,550) in cash, with the information simply that it belonged to the State of Alabama.

President Buchanan's Trip to North Carolina.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., May 31.

The Baltimore boat arrived this morning about 9 o'clock, having the President on board. A large crowd was collected around the wharf, anxious to welcome him, and by the time the vessel touched the wharf its decks were swarmed by people, to catch a view of the first executive officer of the United States. The boat was handsomely decorated with flags and presented a pretty appearance. The President, accompanied by Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior, appeared on the hurricane deck and the crowd quickly clamored from the lower deck to that, and surrounded him. Every one seemed anxious to clasp him by the hand, and as many of them as possible were gratified.

Mayor Geo. W. Grice, with several of the authorities of the place, waited on the President, and welcomed him to the Old Dominion, in a very brief and appropriate speech.—A boquet of flowers from a fair denizen of Portsmouth was presented him, and he was then escorted to the train. Before the train started a large crowd gathered around it, and several times "three cheers" were given for the President, in response to the proposition of some enthusiastic admirer. The crowd then commenced shaking hands with Mr. Buchanan and interchanging the usual compliments. One gentleman was introduced as a "fisherman for eighteen years," and a great many were designated as "good Democrats."

About half an hour after his arrival, the train started. High street, through which the cars passed, was lined even at that early hour in the morning with gentlemen and ladies, who had assembled to see Mr. Buchanan—the crowd in many places extending into the middle of that unusually broad avenue. The crowd around the platform pressed up to the car window to bid Mr. Buchanan good by, and there were several fervent exclamations of "God bless you, Mr. Buchanan;" to which he replied, "God bless you—God bless you all, gentlemen." The Pennsylvania Band, which had been engaged by the citizens, struck up a national air, and the cars moved off slowly, while the crowd repeatedly cheered.

When the President reached Suffolk, a crowd, aware of his intended coming, had assembled, and a general hand shaking with Mr. Buchanan took place. As the cars moved off, a farmer, in hot haste, reached the depot just in time to see him, and raised a hearty laugh in the car by exclaiming, in the frankest sort of way, "Halloo, is that old Buck?"

At several of the depots, a number of citizens were assembled to see the President pass; while on the route the "President's car" was kept alive by a running fire of jokes—Mr. Buchanan essayed a part in the fun by remarking that the only inconvenience he had experienced on the journey was finding that the beds in the Baltimore steamer (Louisiana) were either too short for him or he was too long for them. "No, no," said one of the jokers, "the secret is that they made a mistake and put you in the bridal chamber." Hearty and heartless laughter followed this centre shot at the unhappy single blessedness of the bachelor President. Just as the cars were about crossing the North Carolina line a very fine collation—provided by the managers of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—was served up. At Branchville, N. C., one of the spectators, evidently thinking of the Virginia election, enthusiastically cried out "Hurrah for Goggin!" and by way of a rider, added, "Down with the Thirty Million Bill!"

Among the distinguished gentlemen who came from North Carolina to meet the President, were Hon. John H. Wheeler, former minister to Nicaragua, Hon. L. O'B. Branch and Hon. Weldon N. Edwards.

Upon the arrival of the President at Weldon, there was a crowd of nearly one thousand persons assembled, including a large number of ladies. The train was cheered as it approached. The President after passing through the Oak City (Raleigh) Guard and the Wilmington Light Infantry, ranged in two lines, ascended the Platform of Hopper's Hotel.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, welcomed him in the following speech:

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina. Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service.—They are a part of the history of this great country, and as we value that country, so will we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France, that he fought five hundred battles for his country, and never one against it.—So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to pulsate at the remembrance of them. His efforts for the country have only been circumscribed by the Constitution and the Union—limits beyond which no true patriot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life, we can sincerely congratulate him on its results; to-day, while Europe is struggling in the smoke of war with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people, in token of their recognition of these results.

President Buchanan replied—I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contemplated a visit to your fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for at the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is warned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all. I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians, as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order are equally prevalent.

Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it prove a curse. The Governor had spoken of him as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he has spoken truly. I ever expect to be. As long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and the happiest people in the world. But let it be battered, we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution.

Ex Gov. Bragg then welcomed Secretary Thompson, a native North Carolinian, who replied briefly and eloquently.

After a few moments for rest, the President and military took the cars for Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—President Buchanan, accompanied by Secretary Thompson, arrived here this evening. A large crowd of persons—at least twenty thousand—assembled to witness the arrival. The distinguished visitor was saluted with a discharge of cannon, and an address of welcome was made by Hon. D. M. Barringer, to which President Buchanan and Mr. Thompson replied. T.

☞ From our New York exchanges we learn that the question as to what manner American interests would be affected by the war, should it occur, is being very fully discussed by the merchants of that city. The opinion is general among them that it would benefit our shipping and carrying trade, help breadstuffs and provisions, while cotton to some extent would be injured by it. Naval stores have already advanced in anticipation of it. The opinion further prevails that American securities for awhile might suffer, but that if the war should become general, and the probability strong of its long continuance, it would ultimately benefit them.—European capitalists would probably seek as they did in 1848, American securities rather than invest in uncertain stocks abroad that were continually being influenced by the existing strife. The startling news, we further learn, has caused the greatest excitement among the European exiles in New York, particularly the Italians, who believe that the day of regeneration for their unhappy country is at hand. Many of them have already left for their old home, and many more are preparing to give up business and cross the ocean that they may have a hand in settling the long standing grudge that their country owes to Austria.

The Franklin (Tenn.) Review relates the following "good one" of Mr. Polk:

A good story is told of Bill Polk, in connection with his canvass with Thomas for Congress. Thomas had spoken first at Shelbyville, and, as is now the case with nearly all anti democratic speakers and writers, thought to make great capital out of the nigger question. He spoke long and loudly about Kansas and Lecompton; in fact, he spoke of nothing else. At the close of his speech Polk arose, and with that peculiar comical look which he knows so well how to assume, he called loudly for the Sheriff of Bedford county. No response, and again Bill called at the top of his lungs, Mr. Sheriff, I say, Mr. Sheriff, come here.

Presently the sheriff appeared and asked what he wanted. I want, says Polk, a coroner's jury summoned immediately. My competitor has found a dead carcass, right here in this room. The Kansas-Nebraska bill has been *dead* for two years; it is fast becoming putrid, and I want an inquest held over it so that it may be decently buried.—It is needless to say that the nigger speech of Thomas was very effectually killed by this unexpected sally of Bill Polk.

GREASING THE BALLOTS—A VIRGINIA INVENTION.—Mr. Mayo, candidate for the House of Delegates in Virginia at the recent election, to avoid being "scratched," resorted to the device of oiling his votes so that they could not be marked with pen or pencil.—His adversaries denounce the operation as "a miserable device to defraud the voters of Henrico." How this can be, is difficult to perceive. Voters who are disposed to swallow a candidate, could do so more easily for the greasing, if they had not the cast prejudices of Hindoos against animal oils. We have heard of greasing aldermen, greasing contracts, and the like; but this idea of greasing ballots to be used at an election is a novelty. We believe that in Mr. Mayo's case it has proved a successful expedient.

CROUP.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Science, the disease of croup—so common among children—formed the subject of very important remarks. Dr. Jodin stated that it was a parasitic affection, and of all simple remedies capable of removing these parasitical growth, the perchloride of iron is by far the best. It penetrates through the fungus, modifies the hœmorragic state which always exists in the affected parts, and in their neighborhood; and, lastly, obliges the patient to expectorate, by which means the false membrane is expelled, and an immediate cure effected.—*Scientific American.*

They have a sharp set of fellows in Kansas city. We heard a good story of a trick played by one of the residents of that city a short time ago. A lean, lank, shallow faced individual, rode a mule into Kansas city, and wanted to sell him. A genius standing by, offered to sell him for five dollars. The offer was taken, and the mule disposed of, the auctioneer warranting a good title. The purchaser scarcely got his mule home, when a Shawnee Indian came into the city in search of a mule that had been stolen from him. The auctioneer was on hand again, and offered to show the Shawnee where the mule was, if he would plank down a V.

The Indian paid, and the auctioneer after pointing out the mule, went to the new purchaser, and told him how the case stood, at the same time offering to run the mule across the river for ten dollars. The bargain was struck, and the auctioneer mounted the mule, and that is the last that has been seen of the auctioneer or mule.

PRETTY GOOD.—J. R. Stephens, in reply to a call made upon him by "Many Voters" of Rockingham, avows his willingness to serve them if elected, if the Democracy of the county cannot procure a suitable man, but says: I wish it distinctly understood, however, that I must be elected by spontaneous combustion, as I cannot condescend to electioneer. If any of the sovereigns wish to shake my hand they can do so by calling at Conard's store; and their children will be kissed when presented to me with clean faces.—*Virginia Sentinel.*

The Prospects of the Campaign.

The following is a review of the Campaign on hand in Europe, taken from the London Times:

Let us consider by the light of history the preparations which are now being made by France and Austria for the conduct of the present war. The campaign which began by the entry of French troops into Piedmont, and by the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, is on a scale which very far exceeds any former struggle in these countries. In the long wars of the first Napoleon it may be observed that the armies continually increased in number, while, it is said, the genius of the commander and the prowess of the individual soldier diminished. The brilliant campaigns of Napoleon's youth were made at the head of a few thousand men. Marengo itself was gained by 28,000, but the wars of 1805 actively employed about 150,000 French, while in the campaign of Wagram, Moscow, and Leipsic we have incomparably larger armies brought into the field on both sides. Now, the war of 1859 begins on the colossal scale of the later Empire, and the armies employed may attain dimensions such as no single State has hitherto been capable of producing. Presuming the struggle to be confined to France and Austria, and to the field of Northern Italy, we shall have the spectacle of a combat in closed lists such as the world has never before witnessed. If both the antagonists fight well and stubbornly, the conflict will be as interesting to the military critic as grievous to the philanthropist. Both France and Austria will be able to march almost all their enormous forces to the seat of war. Germany will, while the war is confined to Italy, be sufficiently the ally of Austria to guarantee her from any attack in the rear from Russia, but not sufficiently to disturb France by any demonstration on the Rhine. It may be said that, for some time to come at least, the influence of Germany will have the effect of leaving both sides free to use all their strength against each other. That they will use it there is no doubt. The seat of war adjoins the territory of each, railways and steamers transport their troops easily, and most of the long marches which enfeebled and diminished armies in the days of Napoleon will be avoided. Enormous masses of armed men can be taken to the country they are to fight in as comfortably as if they were merely making a change of quarters.—With this facility of transport, and this power of using the whole of their great standing armies, we must expect to see two hosts gathered together on the plains of Italy such as no two single States ever yet opposed to each other. The numbers we do not pretend even to guess at. The French are pushing troops over the Alps, and loading their ships of war with soldiers for Genoa. The supply of food will be the only limit to the number which can thus be brought into the field. The French probably have their information about the Austrian army, as the Court of Vienna has its own about French proceedings. But Englishmen are allowed to know little about the matter. There is, however, no doubt that the Power which sent a quarter of a million of men to Sebastopol within eighteen months will be able to send that number into Northern Italy. Considering that the whole of Italy, with 27,000,000 people may shortly be in insurrection, and that Sardinia has some 80,000 troops of her own already, it may be reckoned without exaggeration that more than 300,000 men may in the next two months be put in line to drive the Austrians from their carefully chosen and now famous positions in Lombardy. On the other hand, Austria can, and will, no doubt, bring an equal force into the field. She does not want men, for the empire contains 33,000,000 souls, without counting the Italian Provinces. If the Finance Minister can find the money to keep 300,000 men, on foot in Italy, General Gyulai will find work for them all. They will not be men to fight with the spirit and death of Frenchmen, but they will be fine steady troops, superior in *physique* to their enemies; they will have all that science has achieved in the way of perfect weapons of destruction, and they will be commanded by officers who know that the eyes of Europe are upon them, and that they must fight now for the very existence of their empire.

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HON. HOWELL COBB'S SLAVES.—It is stated that a firm at Macon, lately sold the crop of cotton belonging to the slaves of Col. John B. Lamar and Hon. Howell Cobb, for $3,969 61. This is all clear money to them; and, it is further stated, that the same slaves sell sugar cane, syrup, chickens and eggs, which amount to at least one-half as much more.

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President Buchanan recently, in alluding to the charge that his visit to North Carolina was with a view to a nomination for a second term, said that nothing was further from his intention than this; and he would avail himself of the first opportunity publicly to disabuse the minds of those who suspected him of a design to again become a candidate for the Presidency.

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ST. LOUIS, May 29.

The first lot of the new crop wheat sold yesterday, to A. W. Fagin, at $5 per bushel. The wheat was raised by Dr. Dockery, of De Soto county, Mississippi.

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MASONIC LODGES.—There are no less than 4600 Lodges of Free Masons in the United States, nearly all of which are said to be in an unusually flourishing condition.

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Enjoy the blessings of the day if God sends them; and the evils bear patiently and sweetly. For this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born to-morrow.

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There are seven men to be executed in Canada in the course of next month—one in Toronto, one at Merrittaville, three at Brantford, one at Coburg, and one at Belleville.

Supreme Court, December Term, 1858.

T. R. Caldwell and others, vs. Justices of Burke and others.

RUFFIN, J.—Though the Court entertains but little doubt upon the question, yet in the view taken of other points in the case it becomes unnecessary to determine whether relief by injunction in this Court is the proper mode of redress for those citizens of a county who alledge grievances from proceedings of this kind; and therefore nothing more will be said on it. It was, we think, properly too, admitted at the bar, that a statute authorizing the people of a county or Town to take stock in a rail road and to raise the funds to pay it by taxing themselves or otherwise, is not forbidden by the Constitution. From time immemorial the counties, parishes, towns and other territorial subdivisions of the country have been allowed in England, and indeed required to lay taxes on themselves for local purposes. It is most convenient that the local establishments and public should be sustained in that manner, and indeed to the interest taken in them by the inhabitants of the particular districts, and the information upon the law and public matters generally, thereby diffused through the body of the people, have been attributed by profound thinkers much of that spirit of liberty and capacity for self government through representatives, which has been so conspicuous in the mother country, and so eminently distinguishes the people of America. From the foundation of our governmnnt, colonial and republican, the sums necessary for local uses have been raised by the people or authorities at home. Court houses, prisons, bridges, poor-houses and the like are thus built and kept up, and the expense of maintaining the poor, and of prosecutions and Jurors, are thus defrayed, and of late a portion of the Common School fund and a provision for the Indigent Insane are thus raised, while the highways are altogether constructed and repaired by the local labor distributed under the orders of the County Magistrates. When, therefore, the Constitution vests the Legislative power in General Assembly, it must be understood to mean that power, as it had been exercised by our forefathers before and after their emigration to this Continent. In accordance with these views is the case of Taylor, vs. Commissioners of Newbern and Jones, Esq., 141: so that the question may be said to be settled here.

The question remains, nevertheless, whether the proceedings to which the plaintiff objects in this case are sustained by the acts under which they took place; and that depends upon their construction. The charter of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company was passed the 15th of February, 1855, and incorporated a Company with a capital of six millions of dollars, if the requisite stock should be taken to build a Road from Salisbury to some point on French Broad river beyond the Blue Ridge. By the act the road is laid off into three sections—the first beginning at Salisbury and running West, and it is required that one section shall be built before the other shall be begun, and that subscriptions of stock shall be made for the several sections separately; that for the first section to be limited to $300,000, or in a certain event to $400,000, and the act engages that for all stock thus subscribed on which a deposit of 5 per cent. shall be made, a subscription shall be made on behalf of the State to double the amount. Upon the completion of the first section, then operations may be begun on the second, and to that end books of subscription are to be again opened, and upon a certain amount being attained, measured by the estimates of the cost of that section, there is the same engagement for a subscription on the part of the State; and so on for the residue of the route. Then in the close of the act 1855, c. 228, Pr. L. S. 47, there is a provision in these words: "That any county through which the road passes, may subscribe for any amount of the capital stock in said Company, as a majority of the votes of said county may approve; for which purpose the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said counties are hereby authorized to hold an election at the usual time and places of voting for members of the General Assembly." Subscriptions were opened under the Charter and the sum required for the first section was subscribed and the corresponding subscription made by the State, and the work was commenced in 1856. Priv. a. c. 68, an act was passed to amend the charter; the provisions of which—material to this case—are, that the directors might open books for further subscriptions for $200,000 in their discretion as an addition to the stock before subscribed for the first section which is extended to Morganton, and no further, with a like stipulation, that upon 5 per cent. being paid on the subscription by solvent persons or by counties, a subscription should be made on behalf of the State to double the amount.—By the third section the directors might also in their discretion open books for subscriptions for stock to an amount sufficient to meet one third of the (estimated) cost of constructing a second section of a road beginning at Morganton and extending within ten miles of the Swannanoa tunnel—with a proviso that the State should not be bound to take stock for this section till the first Section to Morganton should be completed. Then follows the fourth section in these words: "That before any proposition for subscription of stock by counties shall be submitted to the people for their approval, provided in the charter, the County Court of the county proposing to subscribe (a majority of the acting Justices being present,) shall determine on the amount of stock to be subscribed by said county, and the manner in which the question shall be submitted to the people, the time when the vote shall be had thereon, and the person by whom the subscription on behalf of said county shall be made, and the Court shall have power to make all such orders, rules, and regulations for the issue and sale of the county bonds necessary to insure the payment for the stock subscribed, and to lay such tax from time to time, as may be necessary to pay the interest on said bonds, and ultimately liquidate the principal of the same."

Under these acts the proceedings were had, which is the object of this suit to restrain the defendants, the Justices of Burke, from completing; two objections are mainly urged on the part of the plaintiff.

One is that the County Court did not, prior to ordering a vote of the people to be taken directly, determine on the amount of stock to be taken, and therefore that everything founded on the order falls. This Court is inclined to the opinion that such a determination must be considered as having been substantially made, because the record states that a majority of the justices were present, and a majority of those present voted in favor of a proposition that the county should submit for stock to the amount of $50,000, and of the directing a popular vote on the proposition there was a further order that if a majority of the votes should be for subscription the Chairman of the County Court shall make such subscription, which shall be binding upon the county. But the want of formality in those proceedings, if any, is supplied by the entries made at the succeeding term *nunc pro tunc.*

Another and the material objection is, that there had before been a determination of the Justices to subscribe for one thousand shares or $100,000, which had been submitted to the people, and lost by a large majority, and that the Court and the people were thereby concluded, and could not afterwards make a subscription at all.

It may be as well to remark in the first place, that there is no difficulty in holding, notwithstanding the answer urges that a return of the first election was not made, and that such a return is the only admissable evidence of the result of that election, that for the purpose of this cause it is to be taken, that the vote was adverse to the proposition to subscribe $100,000 towards the stock. If it had not been, there can be no doubt that each of the defendants would have taken steps to compel a return instead of proceeding to a second proposition for a similar subscription. A return was indispensable to authorize a subscription on that vote; for, without it, a subscription could not be made more than upon an adverse one. But it does not follow from the want of a return that there was no decision any more than that it was a favorable one; for, in either of these events it is certain, it would have been made to appear in an official form. It is taken for granted, therefore, that a majority of the people voted against the first proposition; and the case must depend upon the inquiry, whether, after rejecting one proposition to subscribe, another can be adopted. After consultation and much deliberation the Court is of opinion that it can; and the reason for it will now be stated. The work which the charter designed to call into existence is an extensive, costly and important one. It was deemed by the legislature of such consequence to the State, as to induce that body to pledge the public faith to supply two thirds of the capital estimated to be needed for its execution—the large sum of $4,000,000, provided the residue could be raised by the subscription of individuals and counties. It is apparent there was apprehensions as to obtaining those subscriptions, for they are to be accepted peacemeals and for sections of the road, and books were to be opened from time to time and for considerable periods. In such cases persons who reside contiguous to the projected road are looked to as the probable subscribers; because, as investments for dividends merely, stock in Railways have not proved profitable among us; and hence commonly, subscriptions come from those who indirectly receive advantages in the conveniences of trade, travel and appreciation of property, which may make a moderate outlay of capital prudent. But a supply from those sources was not reliable, or at all events, was not relied on. For the act takes the further step, unusual until recently, of authorizing the counties along the road to take stock. It cannot be imagined that it was intended as a forcible financial measure for those counties; at any rate, not directly so, or that it was expected it would be so at any early period, though it might become so ultimately. On the contrary, it seems obvious that the State was calling on those counties for aid in constructing the work—one of cherished policy to her and of peculiar interest to those counties. They might well be supposed willing to contribute at one time or at many times, as needful pecuniary assistance, towards the construction of so great a highway; which in conjunction with similar works was to connect the Atlantic coast of North Carolina with her Western border, and in the language of the act, effect a communication with the Valley of the Mississippi. These considerations, which are found within the act, and in known public facts, elucidate the provisions of the Statutes and aid in their construction. They leave no doubt that the legislature was prepared to receive gladly any advances from the counties which they should voluntarily tender, and we are prepared to expect in any enactment on the subject the use of such terms as would confer on the counties the powers which the State thus apparently wished them to exercise. Accordingly the charter uses the broadest terms conferring the fullest powers.—Any county may subscribe for any amount of stock as a majority of the voters may approve. The authority is without restriction as to sums, or the period of subscription, while other provisions show that no restriction was intended. For example, the act directs subscriptions from time to time until the requisite capital shall be made up and the county subscriptions are not limited to this or that time or this or that section of the road, more than in the amount. There is but a single restriction which is that only such counties as lie on the road can subscribe; in all other respects the ability of the people according to their own judgment is to govern. The law does not force them to subscribe, but allows them to take what stock they will.—Why may not a county then make a subscription whenever it chooses, and as often as it chooses? The power may indeed be most usefully exercised at different periods according to emergencies.

It may not feel able at one time to subscribe at all, or not more than a particular sum, and become quite able to subscribe more at another. It may hang back in the hope that individuals will take the stock or that other means may be found for carrying out the work, and when disappointed in those expectations, the people may be willing to make a further subscription in order to get the early benefit of the road and put into activity the capital before invested. There may in fine be various considerations to induce the citizens of the county to make a subscription which they before declined, or to make additional subscriptions when those previously made are found insufficient to effect the end proposed. A Court is not to take notice of the danger of errors of judgment in the people on those points which may by the by be as well on one side as the other, nor to question the prudence of submitting them to the discretion of the county. That is a question of policy and falls within the functions of the legislature. Our province is simply to ascertain the intention of the legislature, the meaning of the law passed, and upon that it is apparent that the purposes of the legislature required a grant of very full power, and it is certain that the words do grant the fullest power. Why should it not be so if the legislature in its wisdom chose to grant such a power. It works no wrong to any one, for after all it is but a power to the people of a county to tax themselves from time to time if they see it to be to their interest. So much for the provisions in the original charter.

They however were found defective in some respects, particularly in not prescribing a mode for presenting the question in a precise form and for certain sums for the decision of the people, and also in the delay in taking the vote biennially at the times of voting for members of the Legislature and in not ensuring due deliberation before a decision. To supply these defects and for other reasons an amendment of the charter was passed at the next session. But the amendments do not conflict with the policy or provisions of the Charter in the point we have been discussing. They merely provide the requisite machinery for submitting the questions definitely to the public judgment at suitable times and for having that judgment authenticated to the Justices who are to carry it out. They supply also a wholesome guard against rash popular impulses by not allowing the people to go beyond an amount prescribed by the Magistrates of the County.

There is nothing in the act to limit the number or amount of county subscriptions before allowed, except in requiring the concurring judgment of the Court, and the people of the county in making them. But there are in it other provisions which tend to establish the correctness of the construction already given to the charter upon this subject. The amendment authorises an addition on the West to the first section of the road, carrying it to Morganton, and new subscriptions for that, and also permits a beginning of the second section lying beyond Morganton, and a separate subscription for that. Now can it be said that subscriptions by a county which that very act authorises or recognises, cannot be made for both of those sections, and if so that the question as to each may be taken separately and at different times. Besides, a county might have made a subscription under the original charter, and yet in the amended charter, which still authorises county subscriptions, there is no provision that a county which had subscribed should not subscribe again. It seems impossible to deny the right of such subscription when the Legislature expresses no negative, but very plainly invites subscriptions from any quarter in which they may be had. It follows that the Court and people of the county may subscribe when and in such amounts as to them may seem best, and therefore that they may at one time decline and at another time make a subscription. Some critticism was made at the bar on the language of the statute being in the singular number in speaking of any proposition to subscribe and of holding an election, as denoting that only a single proceeding was contemplated, and it was thence inferred that a decision by the Justices or the people adverse to any proposition, was once for all and conclusive. But grammatical inaccuracy cannot control a construction upon the general intent of the acts found in numerous provisions in it. Indeed the language is well enough in the singular number as it applies naturally to the making, and deciding any particular proposition for a certain subscription at a certain time, for on that there is a conclusive determination as to its being then adopted or rejected. But even if the county cannot subscribe, toties quaties, it cannot be yielded that it is not competent to make a subscription after the rejection of a previous proposition.

Let the question be considered in reference to the action of the Justices and the people respectively. The former do not act on such occasions judicially so as to make a decision at a particular time a conclusive adjudication as if it were interpartes. They act as the authorised organs of the county on a local matter, as they do about the building of a bridge or laying out a road. No one will question their power after a refusal to do either of those things to make an order upon reconsideration for those purposes. For the same reason they may thus act in this matter. It is true if they make an order for a subscription and submit it to the people who adopt it, that cannot be retracted. The thing is done and cannot be recalled. But it is quite a different thing that by declining at a particular time to act their whole power over the subject, though conferred in general terms and for purposes supposed to be beneficial, is exhausted. The same reasons which induced the grant of the power in the beginning, require its continuance until it shall be revoked by the Legislature. Surely the Justices may deliberate as to the amount proposed to be subscribed, and after considering and deciding against one sum they may fix on another, and if they may the people may also. The two bodies act separately and must unite in an affirmative measure to give effect to it. But after disagreeing for a time there is nothing to prevent them, like the two houses of the Legislature, from finally concurring; and when they do concur affirmatively in the act which they are empowered to do, it ought to be valid. The order refusing to dissolve the injunction is therefore deemed erroneous and is reversed with costs, which will be certified to the Court of Equity.

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A FIGHT IN HIGH LIFE.—The Lexington (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* reports the following fight between the well known Leslie Coombs of Lexington and Henry T. Duncan, a banker of the same city:

We have had a fist fight, fair weather, and prosperity generally since the coming in of May. The parties of the first were Gen. Leslie Coombs and Henry T. Duncan, a bank director. Gen. Coombs is somewhere between one and two hundred years old, agile as a cat, game as a rooster, and hits straight out from the shoulder. His antagonist had the advantage in years—not being more than sixty-five. Heretofore he has not made much noise in the fistic circles, always having traveled more upon his shape than upon his muscle. The affair came off in the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Mr. Duncan made a remark which excited the ire of the General, whereupon the General hauled off and got him in a good one on Duncan's potato trap. First blood for Coombs.

Second round—Duncan came up to the scratch in fine order, and, after considerable smart play, he dodged in a blinder upon the left window of the redoubtable General, which immediately closed the shutters, and arrayed that orb in a suit of sables.

Third round—The parties came up to time, though evidently severely punished, both striking earnestly and wildly. The General, however, managed to slide in a socdolager upon the olfactory arrangement of his antagonist, which caused that organ to turn up and smell h—l. They then clinched, and the General was borne to the ropes.

Fourth round—Just as the parties were getting down to the work a *possee commitatus* rushed in and put a stop to the day's sport.—The stakes were drawn, both parties having displayed great game and bottom. The general looks through a couple of black circles, while the smeller of the Bank Director looks as though it had a shake, and his nob bears evidence of having a pretty genteel *combing* generally.

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☞ There is a lady, 70 years of age, living in this county, who swallowed a common pin when she was fifteen years of age, which lodged in her throat and has remained there to this day, without causing any serious difficulty other than a little soreness after taking cold. The pin can be felt with the fingers from the external surface of the throat, and when the parts are compressed together the same sensation is produced which follows the piercing with a pin any other part of the body.

We have received these facts from the husband of the lady, and there is no doubt about their correctness. The pin has been in the throat 55 years, without in the least affecting the lady's general health.—*Char. Democrat.*

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 9, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID COLEMAN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

ALL RIGHT!
100 Guns for Buncombe!

The People Have Spoken!

Thursday last was a proud day for glorious old Buncombe. Her noble sons, by an overwhelming majority, have ratified the County Subscription of $125,000 to the French Broad Rail Road! The vote stands as follows:

Boxes.	*Subscription.*	*No Subscription.*
Asheville,	400	25
Swannanoa,	79	31
Fair View,	45	10
Limestone,	43	3
Bent Creek,	28	19
Upper Homony,	27	27
Lower "	41	22
Turkey Creek,	76	1
Sandy Mush,	53	
Ivy,	93	4
Reems' Creek,	70	21
Total,	955	158
	158	

Maj. for Subscription, 802

This is glory enough for one day! Look at Sandy Mush, Turkey Creek, Ivy, Asheville, and Limestone—in short, at every box, for all have done nobly—and say whether or not the people of Buncombe are determined to have a Rail Road. But for misapprehension, which there was not time to meet and correct fully in every section, the vote would have been *unanimous!* The vote, as it stands, is without a parallel in the history of the county. Never before has such unanimity existed upon any public question. The people have clearly shown their determination to build the Road, if union, energy and a willingness to contribute of their means can secure its accomplishment.

This result, we are very confident, will prove the beginning of a glorious consummation. It is the first link in the chain, and to which the other counties of the French Broad Valley will rapidly add others.

Buncombe sends greeting to her sister counties, and with pride points them to her vote, and asks them to enter the lists in a generous rivalry for the honor of the heaviest majority for County Subscription. Which shall be the *Banner County?* What say you, Madison, Henderson, Polk?

Hail.

The heaviest storm of hail experienced here in several years, visited us on Friday last, about 1 o'clock, P. M. Hail stones fell as large as partridge eggs. The storm seems to have been confined to a small section, fortunately.

The Big Bell.

We have a *big* bell—arrived just in time to ring up the Rail Road men last Thursday—can be heard eight or ten miles—weighs 800 pounds, and is a real "buster"—wakes up the echoes in the mountains around like—like—like the French Broad Rail Road will soon do.

Col. Cannon's Speech.

Col. Gabriel Cannon, of South Carolina, addressed the people assembled at this place last Thursday for about one hour. Col. Cannon is a plain, practical, unassuming man; and there is so much honesty and sincerity written upon his face that you instinctively feel that you can trust him, and that whatever he says may be relied upon. He made a brief but clear and concise review of the history of our proposed Rail Road connection with South Carolina, and demonstrated by the reports of the Engineers that the route is practicable, and the very best and cheapest to be found through the mountains. He is very confident that South Carolina will take hold of the work with a strong hand, if this Valley does its duty. Col. Cannon was listened to by the immense crowd with wrapt attention, and has gained a warm place in the hearts of the people of this county. They will delight to honor him, should a fitting oqportunity ever present itself. We hope the day is not distant when he can visit us drawn by the iron horse. He will find warm hearts ever ready to welcome him.

☞A pretty heavy frost visited this section on Saturday night last. We have seen no marks of injury upon vegetation.

☞Capt. Thomas A. Brevard, former Sheriff of this county, died a few days since, at his residence a few miles from this place.

Brigadier General.

Col. James L. Henry, of this town, has been elected Brigadier General of the 20th Brigade North Carolina Militia. Col. Henry was not a candidate. In this instance, contrary to general rule, the office sought the man. Our best military bow, General.

The Virginia Elections.

In our last issue we advised the "Opposition," who were inclined to be prematurely jubilant over the Virginia elections, to keep their under garment on, until the full returns were in. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of our advice, for instead of Goggin (Know Nothing) being Governor, Letcher (Democrat) is elected by from four to six thousand majority. We will publish the official vote when it comes to hand.

The returns for members to Congress are incomplete, but there will be little, if any, change in the character of the delegation.

☞The grand jury of Alachua county, Florida, have presented Gov. Perry, of that State, as "a nuisance."

☞Peterson's Ladies Magazine, for July, is at hand. It is a valuable work, filled with the useful and the beautiful. Terms, $2 per annum. Address Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Don't Like Conventions.

We learn that Mr. Vance, in all his speeches, denounces the Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Coleman. This is not to be wondered at, for the gentleman has done so much "ground and lofty tumbling" during his short political career, that we are not surprised to find him now opposed to Conventions. His opinion of them seems to have undergone a very material change since 1855, when he went into a Know Nothing Convention to nominate a candidate against Mr. Clingman. So fearful was he and his associates on that occasion that the *people* might know what they were doing, that they not only locked the doors and placed sentinels to watch, but also actually *blanketed the windows!*—A man who could participate in such a secret and anti-republican conclave, where the people were not allowed to enter, may with excellent grace condemn and ridicule a Democratic Convention, held in the Court House, in broad day light, and with open doors!

Mr. Vance thinks the endorsement of a candidate by a Convention, a matter of very small import. A Democratic Convention claims to be the embodied sentiment of a majority of the party. Nothing more—nothing less. The Convention which recommended Mr. Coleman was composed of delegates appointed by the people themselves, and was as fairly constituted as any body of men could possibly be. That Mr. Vance should now be opposed to Conventions is not remarkable;—that he should especially dislike Democratic Conventions, is the most natural thing in the world. That he thinks the nominees of such bodies deserve to be defeated, is a matter of course; for is it not written in the book of the chronicles of *Samuel* that Mr. Vance has SWORN to *"support in all political offices, members" of the Know Nothing "Order, in preference to other persons?"*

The Canvass.

We have from east of the ridge the most cheering accounts of the prospects of our Congressional candidate. Mr. Coleman has made a fine impression everywhere that he has spoken. While he does not aspire to equal Mr. Vance in telling anecdotes, his friends are satisfied that he is far his superior in debate, and in the qualifications necessary to constitute an influential member of Congress. The people are becoming aroused to the importance of sending to Congress only such men as will act with the National Democratic party, and whose votes and influence will not be given, either directly or indirectly, to strengthen and encourage the enemies of the South. The Democracy are thoroughly united—not a discordant note is heard in any part of the District; while the determination to redeem the District and return a true and faithful Democrat to Congress, is deep and all-pervading. We regard Mr Coleman's election as certain as any future event, dependent upon human agency, can be. Let every Democrat stand square up to the post of duty, remembering that it is a contest in which his cherished principles are the stake, and upon which will depend to some extent the future security and prosperity of his beloved country.

Wet or Dry?

The last General Assembly passed an Act leaving it to the qualified voters of this town to say at the ballot-box whether liquor should be sold at all within the limits of the town. The Act, after specifying the manner of holding the election, proceeds to say—

Where it shall be certified by the judges aforesaid, to the said Court that a majority of the votes thus cast were inscribed "no license," it shall not be lawful for the magistrates of said county to grant to any person or persons a license to retail spirituous liquors, within the limits aforesaid, and any magistrate or magistrates voting in the said Court to grant such license within the limits of said corporation shall be liable to be indicted for a misdemeanor in office; nor shall it be lawful for any person or persons to sell under any pretence or pretences whatsoever, within the limits of said corporation, either with or without license, spirituous liquors in any quantity, either by the wholesale or retail, except for medicinal purposes, within one year after such certificate has been returned as aforesaid; and if any person or persons shall knowingly violate the provisions of this section, such person shall be subject to be indicted and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

By order of the County Court, the election was held last Thursday, and resulted as follows—

No License,.....96
License,.....14

Whether it be right or wrong to legislate on the subject, this vote shows quite unmistakably that the people of Asheville desire to see the traffic abolished in their midst, their wishes, so expressed, and should be as much respected as any legal enactment.

From Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer America at New York, from Liverpool, we learn that war matters were unchanged, no battles having been fought. The Austrians have withdrawn from Vercilli, and they now make Carlasco their headquarters. The Allies were occupying Vercilli. A battle was daily expected. The French squadron had blockaded the Austrian ports.

☞A street fight took place at Abingdon, Va., last week, between Elbert S Martin, the newly elected member of Congress from that district, and Alfred A. Baker, one of the editors of the Democrat. From the newspaper account of it, the Congressman did well—coming out second best!

FIRST DISTRICT.—The opposition party have nominated W. N. H. Smith, Esq. Dr. Shaw is the democratic candidate for re-election. Smith ran against Shaw at the last Congressional election.

DECLINES.—Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., who was nominated as a candidate for Congress by the Whig District Convention which assembled in Chrlotte on the 18th, declines the nomination.

A JUDICIOUS PREMIUM.—The last number of the Winnsboro' *Register* contains the premium list of the Fairfield Agricultural Society. Under the head of sheep there is a premium of ten dollars offered for the largest number of scalps of dogs killed dy one person during the year 1859. We are glad to see so decided a demonstration of sympathy with this important feature of domestic economy and State Wealth. It is but giving fair play and a "dog's chance" to the sheep.

☞The following is a recent verdict of a western jury: "We are of opinion that the deceased came to his death *casually*, by an accidental stroke of thunder."

"All the Elements."

The Boston *Atlas*, the organ of Gov. Banks, invites the "whole body of the conservative opposition" to assemble in Baltimore next spring, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Responding to the recent action of the Know Nothings of Maryland, it says:

"To the foregoing we give a hearty concurrence. We desire a reunion of the opposition in 1860. We desire to meet in Convention to nominate candidates for the two highest offices in the government delegates from all the States in the Union. We desire to see in that Convention such men as Kenneth Rayner, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Vance, Mr. Graham and others of North Carolina; John M. Botts and Judge Summers of Virginia; H. Winter Davis and Morrison Harris of Maryland, and gentlemen of representative position in the several Southern States. Let us meet like countrymen, as patriots, and see what can be done to unite us all in one solid phalanx to defeat the party now in power, which has "corrupted the youth and introduced strange gods into the city," and to the lips of which the cup of hemlock should be pressed."

Mr. Rayner, Mr. Graham, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. GILMER are especially called upon to meet the *Atlas* and its friends in Convention. What, says the Raleigh *Standard*, will the high-toned, Southern Right's people of the Fifth and Eighth Districts say to that? How is it that Messrs. Gilmer and Vance are especially singled out and complimented by the organ of black Republican Banks, of Massachusetts?

We observe, too, that Gen. Leach, who is another one of "all the elements," is in favor of Gov. Graham for the Presidency. Is he prepared to fraternize with the *Atlas* and its friends, who are praising Gov. Graham? Will he vote for Gov. Graham, if these people should nominate him for the Presidency?

We can say to the *Atlas* that its call for a union of the "whole body of conservative opposition" is being responded to in North Carolina. Messrs. Gilmer, Vance, and Leach are responding on the stump, and we shall soon hear the same notes from Dr. Shaw's opponent in the First District. Nearly every meeting of "the opposition" in this State has recommended, in a cautious manner it is true, this fusion of the opposition forces.

The Americans in Louisiana.

Hon. George Eustis, who for four years has been the Know Nothing representative in Congress from the First District of Louisiana, and the head and front of the American party in New Orleans, has written a letter to his constituents declining to be again a candidate for their suffrages. He says:

"The fusion of the shattered legions of the Americans, in most of the free States, with the republican party—their repeated and overwhelming defeats in the Southern States—the sectional color assumed by the politics of the country leave no room to doubt the fact that, as a national party, the American party no longer exists, and that in the coming Presidential election the contest for supremacy will be narrowed down to the Republican and Democratic parties. Indeed, in Louisiana, as a State party, the American party bids fair to fall to pieces, if we are permitted to judge by the signs of the times. In the Presidential contest, where the field will be occupied by the Republicans and Democratic forces, marshalled in battle array, no Southern man can hesitate as to his place; no son of Louisiana can mistake his banner; for, whatever errors the Democratic party may have committed—and it undoubtedly has many to answer for—whatever inconsistencies it may have fallen into, we must bear in mind that Southern men, Southern statesmen, have ruled supreme in its councils, and have held its destinies in their hands. Many of them, perhaps contemplate now with dismay the results obtained by their imprudent and unwise direction and guidance. Besides, it is incontestably true that the Democracy of the free States, together with the National Americans, constitute alone, in those sections of the country, that portion of the community which entertains any respect for the rights of the South under the Constitution and the Union. These men are certainly entitled to our respect, our countenance and support."

Strange and Inexplicable Phenomena.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.

One of the most fearful and destructive tornadoes within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, passed over and near the town of Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, on Thursday.

For the distance of twelve miles it swept with dreadful fury over field, prairie and hamlet, carrying away houses, men, women, horses, cattle, &c., and leveling everything in its course with the ground.

The damage to property and loss of life is immense, but cannot yet be estimated. It is only known as yet that thirty-six dwellings have been destroyed, sixteen persons killed and seventy wounded. And it is feared most of the latter must die.

It is said by those who witnessed it to be impossible to form any adequate idea of the terrific character and dreadful effect of the storm. And yet it lasted but about five minutes in all, during the whole time it swept over the whole twelve miles.

The whole county is laid desolate and in mourning.

The meteorological phenomena of the storm were very curious. Among other things, it is said that it seemed to proceed from a very bright cloud, which swept with fearful rapidity over its track, while on either side it was so dark as to be impossible to distinguish objects at the shortest distance.

Don't force a man to take your advice. You can advise a man to take a bath without pitching him into the river.

Man passes his life in reasoning on the past, in complaining of the present, and trembling for the future.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

D. C. Dunn, Abingdon, Va.;
W. P. Blair, Warm Springs;
Dr. W. C. Killgore, French Broad;
W. G. Brittain, " "
Col. Gabriel Cannon, Spartanburg;
Master L. C. " "
J. A. J. " "
F. F. Beattie, Greenville, S. C.;
A. M. Alexander, French Broad;
Rev. J. S. Burnett, " "
Samuel S. Brown, Limestone;
A. G. Haren, Reems' Creek;
J. D. Hyman, Black Mountain;
A. G. Halyburton, Black Mountain;
T. W. Murrell, Asheville;
A. M. Noble, Newbern;
C. H. Kelley, Morganton;
E. B. Baker, Charleston;
A. R. Bryan, Rutherfordton;
Miss " "
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
W. P. Fortune, "
Master C. A. Burnett, French Broad;
A. M. Alexander, " "
A. G. Haren, Reems' Creek;
Dr. W. Morrison, City;
Thomas T. Patton, Pleasant Retreat;
J. T. Heard, Charleston;
John Norwood, Waynesville;
Dr. T. T. Anderson, Washington, Ga.;
J. D. Mitchell and Lady, Charleston;
A. Burgin, Swannanoa.

☞It is reported in New York that Gen. Scott has made a bet of 500 bottles of champagne that Louis Napoleon will never return to Paris.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Rev. L. C. Delashmit, MR. J. R. GARRON and MISS L. M. CLAYTON, daughter of Col. L. C. Clayton of this county.

We return our thanks to the bride for the excellent cake sent us. The happy pair have the Printer's blessing, and that is sufficient to insure them a reasonable amount of happiness.

At Bethel Church, on the 25th of April last, by Rev. C. D. Smith, MR. J. W. OWENS and MISS NANCY RUSSELL, daughter of Andrew Russell,—all of Macon county.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my wife Samantha Wilson, as I will pay no debts she may contract.

JOHN W. WILSON.

June 9, 1859.

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS,
SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C.
ORDER NO. 7.

I HAVE ordered an election for Brigadier General of the 19th Brigade North Carolina Militia, to be held on the 25th day of June, instant, in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood and Madison. The Colonels will take notice that their respective Orders are directed to the post offices of their respective county towns.

Gentlemen desirous to become candidates can send their names to the several Colonels Commanding the Regiments.

R. M. HENRY,
Major General.

June 9, 1859. tde

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 4th instant, a negro man, who says his name is JO. Said negro is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 165 or 170 pounds, bow legged, quite black, heavy built, & says he belongs to McKewn Johnston.

The owner will come forward and identify his property. J. B. MARTIN,

June 9, 1859. *Jailor.*

Appointments.

DEAR BRO. ATKIN: Will you be kind enough to give the following appointments a few insertions:

A series of Union Meetings will begin at Bethel, on Pigeon River, on Saturday before the 1st Sunday in August.

Also, the undersigned will preach in the Court House at Waynesville, on Saturday evening before the 2d Sabbash in June, being the 11th day of the month.

Will the Editor of the News attend the former of these appointments, and oblige?

Fraternally, yours,
WM. F. GRAY.

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proximo. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed. J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.

June 2, 1859. 4w

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

100 CANVASSED HAMS.

THE subscriber has pure well cured canvassed HAMS, of large size, for sale. Price 16½ cents per pound.

THOS. T. PATTON.

June 2, 1859. 4w

Clearing 100 Acres Land.

I WILL pay cash to have 100 Acres of Land cleared between this and the 1st of October next, at the following rates: Eight dollars per acre to get it ready for the plow in the following manner—first, to grub all the small growth that is usual, then chop all the standing growth into saw logs, rail cuts and fire wood, and burn and clean the land in a complete manner.

I will give 30 cents per 100 for all the rails that are split on the land, and haul the saw logs off, and all the fire wood, if it is convenient; if not, the party clearing is bound to burn and clear off as above directed. And further, I will pay in cash as every five acres are gotten ready.

Parties undertaking would do well to join, 4 together, and build a shanty on the ground, so as to be convenient. I have bacon and bread, that could be furnished at usual prices, if wanted.

The subscriber lives 3 miles east of Asheville, on Swannanoa River.

THO. T. PATTON.

June 2, 1859. 4w

Gate Keepers Wanted.

THE Directors of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company have determined to put two more gates on this road. One on the south end this side of Hendersonville, the other on the North end below the Warm Springs.—Persons wishing the situation of gate keeper will apply to the Directors at Asheville.

W. D. RANKIN, *Pres't.*

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1859.

Littleton Lytle vs. R. J. Burgin.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant R. J Burgin is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying defendant to be and appear as the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause if any he have, why judgment shall not be confirmed, and the land levied on sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 20th May, 1859.

A. M. FINLEY, *C'k.*

May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, $6.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. Henry Buckner and wife Elizabeth and others. Exparte.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks, heirs and distributors of Nathaniel Banks, deceased, are non residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding the said Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks to appear at the next term of this Court at the Court House in Asheville on the 3d Monday in July, then and there to come forward and make themselves parties to said Petition or the case will be heard Exparte as to them.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1859. I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, $6.

$150 REWARD.

LEFT the Subscriber, about the first of May inst., THREE Boys, TOBE, FRANK, and GEORGE.

Boy TOBE is about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing about 150 pounds, straight and rather slender, black; when he talks speaks rather fast; rather Roman nosed. When said Boy left, had his hair platted.

Boy FRANK is a brother to Tobe, and his description will suit that of Tobe's, only when spoken to, does not answer so quick.

Boy GEORGE, 21 years of age, of dark complexion, but not black; about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather slender, weighing about 150 pounds. Said Boy was burnt when a child upon the face; the scar can probably yet be seen.—When looking up, the whites of the eyes are rather yellow.

The said Boys, with another Boy, left the neighborhood together about the 5th inst., going in the direction of North Carolina, passing by Greenville C. H., and beyond some 15 or 16 miles. There one of the Boys left and came home, and says the above three Boys would not return, but intended to go on in the direction of Hendersonville, N. C. Those Boys had what they called a Compass or Guide, to give them the direction—that direction pointed as they said to the North. They travelled during the night and stopped in the woods in the day time. They have a camp where they stop. The Boy who came home said that the boy George was diseased, probably veneral, and that the Boy Frank had a bottle of medicine which he gave to George.—The Boy who came home said that the above boys would tell that they were going to work on the Rail Road.

We will give Twenty Dollars for each or either of the above Boys, confined in any Jail so that we can get them, and One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for proof to convict any white person of having stolen them.

LEMUEL G. WILLIAMS,
MARY HUNTER.

Laurens, May 26, 1859. 4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his friends and customers, and the public generally, that *His Wool Carding Machine* is now in first rate order; and that his personal attention is given to the business. Rates as usual, and work done promptly.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, June 2, 1859. 4w

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of April, a young mare mule, about 2 years old, of brown color, with a dark belt across her shoulders, and black rings around her front legs. Said mule was foaled in North Carolina, and is supposed to be making its way back. Any one taking it up and informing me thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

A. C. STEPP.

Line Creek, S. C., June 2, 1859. 3t

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up on the last day of April, and estrayed on the 9th of May, at Fair View, Buncombe county, by L. A. Lanning, a *MARE MULE*, supposed to be 3 years old. No brand. Of a light dun or dove color, with a black stripe across the shoulders and along the back, and black feet, with the hind legs marked like kicking in gears. Valued at $100. The owner will please attend to the matter as the law directs, and get his property.

JOHN LANNING, *Ranger.*

May 19, 1859. 2w

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

May 19, 1859. tf

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sess., Spring Term, 1859.

Elvira Riddle vs. John W. Riddle *et al.*

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Holcombe and wife Nancy Holcombe, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. M. CARVER, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued the 16th May, 1859. J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*

Printer's fee $6. 6w

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law & Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday in July, A. D., 1859, and continue for two weeks.

Witness, W. M. HARDY, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 19, 1859. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

May 19, 1859. tf

NOTICE.
TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners, will sell at the Court House in

COLUMBUS,

Polk county, N. C., on Tuesday the 7th of June next, and days following, (Court week,)

28 TOWN LOTS:

In the Town of Columbus, on a credit of one and two years. We will sell some of the BEST and most beautiful Lots within the incorporation.

The public will remember that the contemplated Rail Road from Spartanburg to Point Rock runs through this place. We have a beautiful, healthy and romantic location, together with the valuable MINERAL SPRING within one half mile of Town, offers many inducements to persons desiring a home.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale.

W. S. MILLS,
ALEX. BRICE,
J. L. WARD,
E. E. MILLER,
D. T. SIMS,
Commissioners.

May 12, 1859. tsd

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

**The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.

James Rutherford vs. Albert Hall, *et al.*

IT is ordered by the Court that Isaac B. Sawyer audit and settle all accounts wherein Jas. Rutherford is concerned as Administrator of Peter Mull; and it appearing that Braxton Mull, Marshal Mull, Wm. Mull, Austin Painter, and wife Elmira; Noah Smith, and wife Susan, and the heirs of Sherod Mull, deceased, and interested in the personal estate aforesaid, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore ordered that notice be given in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why Plaintiff shall not retain his debt on the intestate Mull.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859. Issued the 29th of April, 1859. J. T. WEAVER, *C. C. C.*

May 12, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

Taken Up,

BY H. Gunter, and appraised before me, a small sorrel MARE, with a white spot on both sides of her neck, and a small star in the face. Supposed to be 13 or 14 years old. Appraised at $25.

—ALSO—

One Mule Colt, cream color, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised at $25.

A. COLLETT,
Ranger of Cherokee County.

May 12, 1859. 3t$pif

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 2d day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the

TRACT OF LAND

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.

Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date.—Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*

April 21, 1859. tds.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NEW
Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

PHILIPS' HOTEL
Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patronage, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with Good Horse Feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

SABBATH READING.

The World Without a Sabbath.

What would it be? Labor without rest, care without solace; probation without preparation; a night without day.

To the *laboring man* the loss of the Sabbath would bring unceasing toil without increased compensation, and a consequent wasting of physical strength which would soon wear out the machinery of life. It would rob him of the allotted period for mental and spiritual improvement, and for home duties and enjoyments. Brutalized in mind, body, and association, he would sink to the level of the serf, be the sport of capital, and end his days in heathenism.

To the *family* the Sabbath lost would entail the loss of the *home day*—the day of domestic reunion, instruction, worship, and charity. Family government would lose its tone; family joys would die out; domestic purity would be imperilled—for the two oldest institutions in the world are interlinked—and family piety would become extinct.

To the *Church* a lost Sabbath would involve the loss of its solemn assemblies, its godly ministry, its day for edification and action, its season for domestic and associated instruction of the young, and its antetype of the "rest that remaineth for the people of God." An Arctic winter—without light, or heat, or food—is but an emblem of the state of the Christian world without the Sabbath and its ordinances.

A *state* without a Sabbath must be without liberty. To a free state the Sabbath brings the support of some of the most powerful elements of self-government. It inspires respect for law, divine and human. It fosters the sense of omnipresent Diety, and of man's dependence and accountability. It engenders a lively conscience, more potent to restrain from crime than all legislative or judicial guards. Its educational force, through the pulpit, the Sabbath school, and the fireside, quickens the intellect and moulds the heart of a nation. It gives the weekly occasion for illustrating the equality of men before God, and of inculcating the great lesson of human brotherhood. It is the foe of despotism and the ally of freedom. The nation that has the Sabbath may dispense with armies and tax gatherers for their support; no nation on the globe without the Sabbath, or with only a profane holiday in its stead, has free institutions, or dare disband its standing armies.

The *soul* without the Sabbath would grope its way through a rayless night to the "blackness of darkness forever." For while man might give heed to eternal concerns on any or all days, universal observation proves that contemners of the Sabbath despise and wonder and perish. No man who defies the authority of God, and wilfully profanes the Lord's Day, can have the temper of a child of God on other days. Think of a world of souls without a Sabbath, and the image of hell rises upon the vision. Think of a world waking each seventh day to the consciousness of the presence and powar of a creating, redeeming God and Saviour; the families of earth bowing in worship before their several altars, going up to His temples to render their homage and hear His truth, and bearing forth the principles and spirit of the Gospel in all the relations of life, and you have antedated that millennial Sabbath which promise, prophecy, and Providence are hastening on, and which the day, the word, and the Spirit of God conspire to usher in.

He is the enemy of the laborer, of the family, of the church, of the State, and of the soul, who profanes or degrades the Sabbath, and who would rob either of its priceless blessings.

God is Love!

God is love; all His perfections and procedures are but so many modifications of His love. What is His omnipotence but the arm of His love? What His omniscience but the medium through which He contemplates the objects of His love? What His wisdom but the scheme of His love? What are the offers of the Gospel but the invitations of His love? What are the threatenings of the law but the warnings of His love? They are the hoarse voice of His love, saying, "Man, do thyself no harm." They are a fence thrown round the pit of perdition, to prevent rash men from rushing into ruin. What was the incarnation of the Saviour but the richest illustration of His love? What were the miracles of Christ but the condescensions of His love? What were the sighs of Christ but the breath of His love? What were the prayers of Christ but the pleadings of His love? What were the tears of Christ but the dew-drops of His love? What is this earth but the theatre for the display of His love? What is Heaven but the Alps of His mercy, from whose summits his blessings, flowing down in a thousand streams, descend to water and refresh His Church situated at its base.

HOLD ON, BOYS.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, speak, or say any improper word. Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper or disobedient act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from duty, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime. Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company and invite you to join in their games of mirth and revelry. Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Hold on to your truth; for it will serve you well and do you good through time and eternity. Hold on to your virtue, it is above all price to you at all times and places. Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

A BIGOT.— The celebrated John Foster thus describes a bigot: "He sees religion, not as a sphere, but a line, and it is a line in which he is moving. He is like an African buffaloe—sees right forward, but nothing on the right or left. He would not perceive a legion of annels or devils at the distance of ten yards on the one side or the other."

Be not too hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any one.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Desirable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber offers for sale all his Town property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices.—The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main Street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

BLANKS.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others aroond us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

GROCERY STORE

AND

STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.